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BY THE BRILLIANT YOUNG WRITER.

RUDYARD KIPLING,

--ENTITLED-

"AT THE END OF THE PASSAGE"

WILL BE PRINTED IN THE SUNDAY JOURNAL OF JULY 20.

This is one of the most striking stories of life in India that Kipling has written. It is a weird, powerful tale, of great dramatic power and originality of con-

Rudyard Kipling is a young Englishman, under twenty-five, who was formerly connected with the civil service in India. He wrote for the Allahabad Pioneer a remarkable series of stories of military and native life, since published in volume form, under the title of "Plain Tales from the Hills." These stories attracted attention in India and England from their unusual freshness and vigor, and originality of style and handling.

Kipling returned to England last year, and is now the literary sensation of the hour. His genius for story-telling is undeniable. The delicious humor and touching pathos of his work has given him the title of "the Bret Harte of India." He has made a name, as Bret Harte did twenty-five years ago, by his short stories in an untrodden field; but there the similarity between the two writers ends. Kipling has a style and manner peculiarly his own.

At present there is no writer more talked about on both sides of the Atlantic, and none whose work is in such demand. Kipling's stories and poems are appearing in such periodicals as Macmillan's Magazine and the Nineteenth Century, and they have been widely copied in American newspapers.

"At the End of the Passage" has been written specially for publication in America. It is the strange story of an Englishman at a lonely station in northern India, who is haunted by a vision that comes to him in his dreams, until he fears to fall asleep.

EXCLUSIVELY IN THE SUNDAY

Warsaw, Ind., and return-Only \$3.70. Tickets on sale July 15 to 28, inclusive, good returning until July 31. Account of annual session Spring Fount-Pome City, Ind., and return—Only \$4.65. Tickets on sale July 22 to August 13, inclusive, good returning until August 16. Account of annual session Island Park Assembly.

TIME-CARD. CLEVELAND DIVISON. Depart-*3.30 am, 7 am, 11.15 am, *3.15 pm, *6.30 pm. Arrive-*7.05 am, *10.30 am, 2.40 pm, 5.00 pm. *11.20 pm. CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION-BAST. Depart-*3.40 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10 pm, \$5 pm, 6.30 pm.

Arrive-10.25 am, *)1.05 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.55 pm, *11.15 pm. *12.10 am. CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.15 am, 5.15 pm, *12.20 am,

Arrive—*3.20 am, 10.35 am, *3.00 pm, 6.15 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7:45 am, *11:45 am, 5:05 pm. *11:25 pm,

Arrive—*3:25 am, 10:30 a. m, 2:55 pm, *6:25 pm, PEORIA DIVISION-EAST. Depart-7:05 am., *3:15 pm. Arrive-*11:00 a. m., 5:25 p. m.

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Depart—*7.30 am, *11.10 am, 5.10 pm, *11.35 pm.

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STORY FOR SPIRITUALISTS.

An Undertaker's Singular Experience with the Door of a Room in Which Lay a Corpse

FINDLAY, O., July 17 .- A strange story is reported from the little village of New Stark, in this county, which, while probably explainable on reasonable grounds. causes the gentleman who gave the particulars much worry and apprehension. This gentleman is Jacob Stonehill, who conducts a small undertaking business in the town where he lives. His stock of coffins occupies a room adjoining his residence, which is also used as a workshop. A few weeks ago he went to Stark county and exhumed the remains of his father, who was buried there, and brought them to New Stark to be reinterred. They were inclosed in a strong metallic casket, which was placed in the undertaking room until the details of the second funeral could be arranged, and several days elapsed before he attempt-

When he attempted to do so he found the door was locked on the inside. This was astonishing, as no one had been in or about the apartment since the casket had been placed there. The only way in which he could enter the room was through a window. During the next few days he made seven different attempts to gain an entrance into his shop, but always found the door locked on the inside. He inquired of every one around the premises, but could find no evidence that any one had interfered with the lock, or had even entered the apart-ment since the remains had been placed there. The strangest part of the story is yet to come. When Mrs. Etonehill went to the room, with ner husband, it opened as soon as she pressed the latch, and she was the only one to whom the door would yield. To the husband it was always locked, but to the wife the latch responded readily. The condition of affairs continued until the funeral of the elder Mr. Stonehill, since which the door has given no trouble.

ed to enter the room where the remains

Grandfather and Grandson Drowned. TORONTO, July 17.-Wm. Griffin, eighty years of age, and his grandson, eight years of age, were drowned in Humber river at Boltonville to-day. The boy fell into the river and the old gentleman attempted to rescue him, but his strength failed and both sank.

BYNUM IN THE ROLE OF DONKEY

He Makes an Asinine Exhibition of Himself in the House and Is Hissed.

Unjustifiable Attack Upon Messrs. Cannon and Houk, for Which the Indianian Received a Drubbing He Will Long Remember.

Speaker Reed Will Endeavor to Secure a Larger Attendance in the House.

One-Third of the Members Away Seeking Relief from the Heat-Senator Moody Thinks Major Powell Has Libeled South Dakota.

CAUGHT A PAIR OF TARTARS.

Bynum Tackles Messrs. Cannon and Houk and Gets a Severe Drubbing.

Washington, July 17 .- Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Peters of Kansas in the chair, on the land-grant forfeiture bill. A short debate, participated in by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, Mr. Cobb of Alabama and Mr. Payson of Illinois, ensued, but the heat of the chamber was so great that a majority of the members sought the breezes to be found in the lobby, and but little attention was given to the discussion. Several amendments were offered and voted down, and then Mr. Mc-Rae of Arkansas offered another directing the Attorney-general to institute suit against persons holding lands opposite to the constructed portion of railroads which was not constructed within the time specified in the granting act.

In speaking to this amendment Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey alluded to an attack made upon Speaker Reed and the Republican party, some days ago, by Mr. Stone of Missouri, deplored the fact that an unfortunate dispensation of Providence had taken from the Democratic party a Randall, and the wisdom of a Kentucky Legislature had taken from it a Carlisle; because it seemed that pigmies rushed in where giants feared

Referring to a remark made by Mr. Payson of Illinois, to the effect that the Senate would not agree to the McRae amendment.
Mr. Rogers of Arkansas suggested that the
gentleman from New York Mr. Belden
should issue another bulletin to instruct the Senate what to do.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana, in the course of some brief remarks, read from the manuscript of the official reporters of the Record the report of the recent colloquy between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Houk, in which they referred to each other as nuisances. This reference was omitted from the Record, and in alluding to the omission Mr. Bynum quoted from a speech made by Mr. Cannon during the Fiftieth Congress, deprecating a mutilation of the Record.

Mr. Cannon said that during the colloquy

Mr. Cannon said that during the colloquy referred to in the heat of debate he [Cannon] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Houk] had said things which they would not have said in a cooler moment. But that colloquy had been personal to themselves and from time immemorial personal matters of that kind had been, on agreement of the gentlemen, left out of the Record. The gentleman from Tennessee and himself had met as gentlemen should meet after their blood had cooled a little. They had agreed that it was due to themselves to, and to the esteem which they entertained for each other to leave out of entertained for each other to leave out of the Record the purely personal matter. This had been done a thousand times, and so far as he knew heretofore no man had questioned the right on one hand or the propriety on the other. It had remained for the gentleman from Indiana to rise in his place and put in the Record what had been stricken therefrom by agreement between the two gentlemen concerned. In justification for this the gentleman turned back to the Record of the last Congress and read where he [Cannon] protested against a mutilation of the Record He recollected the circumstances well. It was a controversy between the gentleman from Indiana [Bynum] and himself. The gentleman had not come to him and agreed to strike out what had been said, but had struck it out without consultation. He [Cannon] was gratified to believe that there was no Representative on either side of the House, save alone the gentleman from Indiana, who had the heart on the one hand, or the malignancy on the other, to seek to obtrude himself where, under the parliamentary usage of the House, he did not belong. [Applause on Republican side]. Mr. Bynum said that the gentleman was

mistaken in regard to the controversy between them at the last Congress. He [Bynum] had not kept anything out of the Record, but had made one of his statements more specific. So far as the gentleman's denunciation was concerned the gentleman had a perfect privilege and right to utter it here. | Republican hisses. | Mr. Cannon (deprecatingly)-I beg the

gallant gentleman from Indiana not to hurt me outside of the House. [Laughter.] Mr. Houk of Tennessee said that both the gentleman from Illinois and himself had felt that they had been guilty of an impropriety in their remarks. They had believed that with propriety the remarks should be eliminated from the Record, and by common consent certain things which had appeared in the newspapers had not appeared in the Record. The gentleman from Indiana had now dug up from some source what had passed between the gentleman from Illinois and himself [Honk.] If this were consolation to the gentleman. hoped that the gentleman would sleep better and eat better and send the Record to his constituents to show them upon what their Cæsar fed. [Laughter.] It had not been palatable to the gentleman from Il linois or himself, and they had felt like ridding themselves, and the House, and the public of it. But it seemed to be a palatable diet to the gentleman from Indiana, and he could feed upon it until he was full to the chin. [Laughter.] Naturalists asserted that the alligator placed himself in the sunshine, opened his jaws and waited for the flies and worms to walk in, when he sucked them down. If there was any member who took pleasure in feeding on that sort of diet, God bless his soul, let him take it to his heart's content. [Laughter.]

The McRae amendment was lost-72 to 93 -and the bill was reported to the House and passed. The bill, which is a Senate bill with House substitute therefor, forfeits all lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATORS AND THE HEAT. One-Third of the Representatives Absent-

Leaves of Absence to Be Revoked.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Speaker Reed promises to get a quorum of Republican members of the House here next week, although it is rather doubtful whether he will be able to do so. There are yet some measures which he desires to have passed before the adjournment of Congress, particularly the original-package bill, and the bankruptcy bill, but there is no use in attempting to consider them until the Republicans have a majority, which means a quorum on their own side. There have not been in Washington during the last ten days, nor, in fact, since the 1st of July, more than two-thirds of the Representatives, and at present at least one-third of the whole House is absent from Washing-

turning, and if the weather continues to be so uncomfortable as it is now it will be a very difficult thing to keep the wheels of legislation on the House side moving. The Weather is also beginning to tell upon the old men in the Senate. Several of them, particularly Senators Edmunds and Morrill, are seriously affected by the heat, and there are a number of others who have not sufficient strength to endure it much longer. Even if their spirits are willing the flesh is weak, and as a matter of safety they will be compelled to leave Washington for a cool climate. The effect of the heat upon the proposed new rule of the Senate and the elections bills is already being felt and will be noticed to a greater degree soon.

IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

The Subject Debated Again in the Senate-Major Powell Ridiculed by Mr. Moody. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The Senate today resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment to add to the appropriation of \$300,000 for topographic surveys a provision that one-half of the sum should be expended west of the 101st meridian, and that the act of October, 1888, reserving irrigable lands, be repealed. Mr. Call continued his argument of yesterday against the bill. He argued in favor of a continuance of the irrigation surveys, and said that all irrigation schemes on a large scale that had been successful had been established by governments. A repeal of the irrigation law would, Mr. Call said, open that vast area of arid lands of 1,200,000 square miles to the operations of foreign syndicates, who would seize much of it under the desert-land act and the timber-land laws, and the people would be de-

prived of their use and occupation.

Mr. Moody argued in favor of the amendment, and spoke of its transcendent importance to the people of South Dakota. He ridiculed the pretensions of Major Pow-ell, and spoke of him as a "tycoon of many tails," who knew as much about arid lands of the West as he did about the mountains of the moon, and not one whit more. The region in which he [Mr. Moody] lived, and for hundreds of miles west of it, which Major Powell had designated as arid land, was as fine an agricultural country as the sun ever shone upon. There was not an acre of desert land in it. It was as well watered as any part of New England or the State of New York. He denied, however that these lands were withdrawn from settlement under the construction given to the irrigation act. If they had been, the people of South Dakota would make themselves heard by Congress. Mr. Morgan argued that a continuation

of the appropriation tor irrigation surveys would be a wild and heedless act, and would make the subject harder to handle every year. Every appropriation for the purpose would only entangle the subject more and make it more troublesome to get

Mr. Reagon spoke in opposition to the amendment and in favor of continuing the irrigation survey. Without finishing his remarks, Mr. Reagan yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn-no progress having been made with the bill to-day.

WRECK ON THE I., D. & W.

Two Men Killed, Another Seriously Injured and a Valuable Trotter Crippled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., July 17 .- In a rear-end collision on the Indianapolis, Decatur & West ern railway, Jas. Hines and an unknown man were killed, and Robert William, colored, seriously injured. They were in charge of the trotting horses Reality and Tire, owned by L. D. Larabie, of Deer Lodge, Mont., and were on their way to Dick Dickerson's stables, at Greensburg, Ind. The collision occurred during a rainstorm. The unknown man is past fifty years, heavily built and five feet ten inches high. Reality will never trot again. Her record is 2:234. Tiro escaped unhurt.

QUEER STRIKE OF BUTCHERS.

Shut Their Shops and Refused to Sell Because One of Their Number Was Imprisoned.

DANVILLE, Va., July 17 .- One of the most curious strikes on record has just ended here. Several days ago a butcher was imprisoned for violating a city ordinance, whereupon all the butchers closed their stalls, and swore they would sell no more meat until the ordinance was changed. Since that time no fresh meat could be bought in the market for love or money. and the people were put to great inconven-ience. The butchers at last decided that they were getting the worstof the so-called strike, and all will open at the old stand to-

HOW THE MELON TRUST WAS BROKEN.

Counter Combination in Northern Cities That Smashed the Wholesale Auction Scheme.

CHICAGO, July 17 .- A statement was published some weeks ago that a trust had been formed on the Georgia watermelon crop. The melons were shipped to accredited agents in all of the large Northern cities, to be sold wholesale by auction. The plan did not suit the ideas of the local dealers in this city, and they quietly formed a counter combination. Accordingly, when the first Georgia melons were put up for sale there was only one bid-a wickedly low one-for the entire lot, and the melons had to go at that. Then the purchaser divided up the shipment with his fellow-conspirators, and they charged full prices to the small dealers and the public, thereby making immense profits. The plan was adopted elsewhere, with the inevitable result, the smashing of the melon trust. Georgia melons are now on a free market with two weeks to run.

HORRIBLE DEED OF A BOY.

He Shoots His Father and Mother Because He Was Tired of Waiting for Their Property.

ANNA, Ill., July 17 .- A tale of youthful depravity hard to believe comes from Goreville, a small town in the western edge of Johnson county, removed from railways and telegraph stations. Monday night, when every one was asleep, a man, supposed at the time to be a burglar, broke into the house of a farmer named Morris Sullivan. On being spoken to he fired a pistol at the bed in which Sullivan and his wife were sleeping. The ball struck Sullivan in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries. Mrs. Sullivan jumped out of bed and threw herself upon the murderer, but the pistol was discharged again and she fell wounded in the left breast. in the left breast. Her injuries are pronounced fatal. By this time the alarm had been given and the neighbers came in. On securing the murderer he was found to be Sullivan's sixteen-year-old son. He is now in jail. A few months ago the boy poisoned some water which he gave to his parents, but this attempt at murder tailed. He gives as his reason for committing the crime that he was tired of waiting for the old folks' property.

Building Associations Robbed of \$30,000. DENVER, Col., July 17 .- Frank Villerman, nial Building and Loan Associations, is short in his accounts about \$30,000. He has turned over to the associations about ten thousand dollars' worth of property and resigned. Villerman has not yet been ar-

The Lake Michigan Yacht Mystery.

ton with leave. The first step will be to revoke all leaves of absence, and then bring the absentees to Washington. But many of the members will find more reasons for remaining away than for re-

week ago last Inesday. They belong to and were sailed by James and Joseph Beaupre, of this city. The Sable was the larger of the two and had in tow the Igo. There were on board besides the Beaupre brothers, their cousins, Abe and John Deroushe, of Muskegon. They were on a fishing and hunting trip along the east shore of the lake and were due here last Saturday, but have not returned.

THE ILL-FATED SEA WING.

Statement of the Captain and Clerk of the Steamer as to the Lake Pepin Disaster.

St. Paul, July 17 .- Captain Wethern and

six of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Sea Wing, which was wrecked at Lake City Sunday night, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and Government Inspectors Yeager and Knapp are conducting an investigation of affairs behind closed doors. Captain Wethern and Clerk Niles have given to the press a statement of the disaster. They say the steamer Sea Wing had been recently inspected and found to be in good condition, and, with the barge she had in company, was allowed 250 passengers. The crew of the boat was: Captain, D. W. Wethern; mate. M. T. Sparks; clerk, E. M. Niles; engineer, Will Sparks; fireman, Hank Hope; crew, Will and Harry Niles, West Willie, Charles Neal, Warren Sparks. There were on the boat and barge 200 floats, 187 cork and tule life-preservers and seven good skiffs, with twenty-eight good oars. The boat left Diamond Bluff at 7:40 A. M., with eleven passengers; Trenton, at 8:30, with twenty-two more, and Red Wing, at 10, with 114 from that point, making a total of 147 passengers. As the boat was about to return from Lake City, there were two ladies from the steamer Wanderer and eight men from the steamer Undine the steamer Sea Wing. Ten more, who were residents of Lake City, and who wanted to go to Red Wing, came aboard. Thus the list would have been about 175, but some few who came down on the excursion failed to get back before the boat left Lake City, hence the number of passengers was under 175. The boat left Lake City at 8 o'clock and proceeded up the lake about five miles. When the storm struck the boat it was completely and in-stantly overturned. Captain Wethern was at the wheel and did all in his power to keep the boat headed into the wind, and remained in the pilot-house until completely submerged, when he broke through the side and succeeded in reaching shore. The engineer stood at his post until the water filled the engine-room, and then made his escape. When the boat upset there was no water in her hull and nothing but the force of the wind upset her. The barge was not cut loose until the steamer capsized, and then only to save it from being swamped. The boat was built at Diamond Bluff and was only three years old, and was well built throughout, machinery and all. The boat's tonnage was 109.55 tons. The crew were all men who understood their business. No liquors were on board, and none of the crew drank a drop that day, and more, none of the crew were drinking men. When the boat left Lake City the storm seemed to have passed, and the crew deemed it safe to start. The passengers also wanted to go and so the boat started out on her return. The life-preservers were such as the inspector ordered, and were all in good condition. The boat was to start at 5 o'clock, but most of the people from Red Wing wished to remain until after the dress parade at 7. Hence the boat delayed until 8

o'clock before starting.

One body was found this morning, that of a little girl named Rosie Rabder. This makes the one-hundred-and-first body recovered, and it is now believed that all are out of the water. At least no more missing are reported, and the only possibility is that some strangers may have been aboard

BARGE CUT IN TWO.

Excursion Steamer Runs Into Another Boat, Causing the Loss of a Life and Much Damage.

DETROIT, July 17 .- This evening, at 6:30, as the steamer City of Detroit, with three excursion parties aboard, was just within the city limits, her steam steering apparatus gave out in some unaccountable manner, and she sheered about and ran into the steam barge Kesota, owned in Cleveland, cutting her completely in two amidships. The Kesota's cargo was iron ore, and it slid into the river, holding the severed parts under water, leaving the bow and stern above water, with the City of Detroit directly over her. Captain Fick and a crew of seventeen were rescued row-boats and yachts that were the vicinity of the accident at the time. The mother, an aged lady, name unknown, of the steward, was drowned, and the captain's wife was saved by a seaman diving after her as she was sinking. Judge Nuchols, of Batavia, O., an excursionist on the City, was quite severely injured by the breaking of some shrouds. His son and three or four other passengers were slightly hurt, all of whom, except the Judge, are able to continue their trip up the lakes. While the passengers were considerably frightened, there was no panic. The passengers were removed by two steamers sent down from this city. This, however, was merely pre-cautionary, as she followed them into her dock. Her damage to hull is placed at \$20, 000, and she will be on the dry-docks for three weeks. The Kesota was valued at \$120,000, and is a total wreck. The value of the cargo is not known at present.

Yacht Run Down and Five Lives Lost. UTICA, N. Y., July 17 .- The steamer St. Lawrence collided with the pleasure yacht Catherine in the St. Lawrence river near Alexandria bay to-night. Of a party of twelve on the yacht five were drowned. They were: Edward Pemberton, Mrs. Edward Pemberton, Mrs. W. D. Hart, Miss Margaret Henry and engineer John Senescall. They were all from Bradford, Pa., except Senescall, and are people well known in social circles there.

The accident is described by Captain Estes, of the St. Lawrence, as follows: "After we came into the American channel the electic search-light was turned off, in accordance with the laws, and I saw the Catherine approaching on the starboard bow. I gave two whistles, and the captain of the Catherine answered, but instead of keeping on the starboard side, as he signaled, tried to cross our bow and take the port side. When I saw this I rang to reverse the engine, and we were backing as hard as we could, when we struck the yacht. The boats were lowered, but after Victor Oxley, of Bradford, was injured about the leg. The bodies of the drowned have not yet been recovered. The yacht

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Berry, of Bradford, as they were being drawn under the steamer. Population of New York City. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Superintendent Porter, of the Census Office, to-day completed the official rough count of the population of the city of New York. The result shows a population of 1.513,501, which is an increase of about 25.4 per cent. during the last decade. The population according to the census of 1880 was 1,206,299, an increase

of 28 per cent. The increase from 1860 to

1870 was 17 per cent. The Superintenden

of the Census states that this is the first

sank five minutes after the collision

Robt. Geret, of Syracuse, saved the lives of

and only estimate of the population of New York city which has been made by the Census Bureau officials. Special Rates for Patriarchs Militant. CHICAGO, July 17.—The generalissimo has made arrangements with all railroads running into this city for a special rate on the occasion of the cantonment of Patriarchs Militant and triennial parade of the I. O. O. F., to be held in this city Aug. 3 to 10. It is expected that over 50,000 Odd-fellows will be in attendance.

be in attendance.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker Prepares a Bill to Suppress the Evil.

He Wants Congress to Give Him Authority to Refuse Delivery of Postal Orders or Letters to Agencies of the Lottery Companies.

Another Lie About the President and Secretary Blaine Promptly Nailed.

An Italian Who Says the Padrone System Does Not Exist in America-Limiting Debate in the Senate-Nominated to Office.

LOTTERIES AND THE MAILS.

Efforts of the Postmaster-General to Remedy Defects in the Present Law.

Special to the Indianapons Journal. Washington, July 17 .- The President and the Postmaster-general have been in consultation for some time as to a measure which will enable the Postmaster-general to suppress the traffic in lottery tickets through the mails, and a bill has been prepared by the Postmaster-general which will be promptly and favorably acted upon by the Senate committee on postoffices and post-roads. It is believed the bill will remedy the defects in the existing law and accomplish what is desired. There are already several statutes prohibiting the use Postoffice Department brings a case into court it always fails to get a verdict, either because of defect in the law or defects in the case. Among other suggestions which the Postmaster-general has made, and which will be embodied in the new statute, is a provision authorizing the postal authorities to refuse to deliver mail, postal orders and registered letters to the agen-

cies of lottery companies themselves. The existing laws forbid the delivery of registered letters to lottery companies, but it is evaded by having letters addressed to banks, express companies and other agents. Another suggestion by the Postmaster-general is to strike out the word "fraudulent" before the word "lottery," as the word "illegal" has already been stricken out, so that the department may be authorized to refuse to carry mails for all lotteries, whether they are fraudulent or not. The postoffice committee of the House has been indiffrent on the subject all winter, although several times urged to consider it by the Postmaster-general. The work will therefore be commenced by the Senate, and if the bill is passed at that end of the Capitol it is believed that the Representatives will take it up.

AN OFT-RECURRING LIE.

Renewal of the Falsehood About the President and Secretary Blaine. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The published reports about the intended resignation of Mr. Blaine are absurd. His relations with the President are as pleasant as they ever were, and when he left here for Bar Harbor on the same train that took the President to Cape May they were as cordial and confidential as any two men in the world. Nothing has occurred since that time to disturb their harmony, and the statements that their relations are otherwise are only inspired by those who would have it so. While the President is not so enthusiastic as Mr. Blaine in regard to the atter's plan of reciprocity he has indorsed t, and he shares the views of his Secretary of State affecting other pending legislation.

ITALIAN SLAVE LABOR.

A Native of the Sunny Clime Who Says There

Is No Padrone System in America. Washington, July 17 .- The House committee on immigration to-day heard a statement by Dr. Verdi, of this city, himself a native of Italy, upon the subject of the padrone system. His statement was mainly in refutation of those made by preceding witnesses respecting the existence of a system of Italian slave labor in this country.

He said that he had lived for forty years in the United States and had never yet found an Italian laborer who worked under a padrone. The Italians were not fools, and were not to be gulled so easily into sur-rendering themselves voluntarily into slavery. In 1887 the Italian government had appointed a commission to examine the emigration system, and as a result a law had been passed which, while recog-nizing personal rights, guarded against unrestricted emigration assisted by unworthy persons for personal gain. The steamship agents were placed under bonds; provision was made for the safety and comfort of emigrants, and a prohibition was placed upon the emigration of any class of persons whose emigration was forbidden by the laws of the country to which they sought to go. Italy needed all of her citizens, and was doing all she could to keep them. If there were evils existing under the padrone system, the law could reach them. If Italian or any other people made voluntary contracts to render service he could not be called a slave. As a matter of fact, there was a good deal of jealousy felt to-ward the Italian laborers because of their sobriety, intelligence and skill. New York was hardly the best place to secure an accurate estimate of the character of the Italian immigrant. They were new to the country, very poor and were compelled to huddle together as best they could. After a time, however, they found work, paid their debts and became creditable citizens. Representative Oates, who had been a member of the Ford committee of the last Congress, described succinctly the results of the investigation of that committee in Mulberry street, New York, into the padrone system, and said that he had little doubt that the Italian restrictive law cited by Dr. Verdi, which had not been in operation before this year, would be of great benefit in preventing the immigration of an undesirable element.

MINOR MATTERS.

Mr. Allison Offers a Resolution in the Sen-

ate Intended to Limit Debate. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- In the Senate today Mr. Allison offered a resolution, which, he said, he would not ask immediate action on, making it in order, at any time, to move that debate on any amendment, or on all amendments, to appropriation bills be limited to five minutes for each Senator, the question on such motion to be determined without debate. He remarked that such resolutions had been frequently adopted by

the Senate. Important Offices Filled by the President, WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be general appraisers of merchandise-J. Lewis Stackpole, of Massachusetts; Henderson W. Somerville, of Alabama; Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, of Oregon.

Oliver L. Spalding, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice George C. Tichener, resigned. Eugene S. New, of North Dakota, to be register of the land office at Bismarck, N. D.; Asa Fisher, of North Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, N. D.

Edward P. Seeds, of Iowa, to be Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of

Postmaster - Thomas Lucas, Lawrenceburg, Wanted to Shoot a Correspondent. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- There was some excitement in the House press gallery this

New Mexico.